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If our friends who favor us with manusc wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Attorney-General, the District Attorney and the special counsel engaged in the prosecution of the Standard Oil case at Chicago have presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a petition for a rehearing upon the decision of that tribunal reversing the judgment in which the District Court, Judge KENESAW M. LANDIS presiding, imposed the fine of \$29,240,000 upon the defendant.

The language of the petition goes to the very verge of professional propriety. It accuses the appellate court of having done injustice to the trial Judge and declares that its opinion if permitted to remain unmodified "will tend to encourage disobedience to law, to impede the enforcement of salutary statutes and largely to defeat their purpose." We do not know what particular rules

may be prescribed in regard to such applications by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. Generally, however, throughout the country motions for reargument are founded upon one or more of these propositions: (1) That the Court has misapprehended the facts as disclosed in the record; (2) that the Court has overlooked some material statutory enactment bearing upon the questions involved, or (3) that the Court has overlooked some decision of controlling authority. We venture to say that there is no rule anywhere which contemplates an application for a rehearing on the ground that the view expressed by the Appellate Court in its opinion is unjust and will have a bad effect on the community, yet such to a very considerable extent is the basis of this motion in the Standard Oil case. The language used by the representatives of the Government is equivalent to an accusation of carelessness and incompetency in the preparation of the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals leading to injustice, and therefore calculated to bring the law into contempt.

Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that Attorney-General BONAPARTE and his associates have indulged themselves to this extent when we consider the freedom with which the President has officially condemned the Federal courts when their action has not suited his ideas in the construction and application of the law. As we are likely soon to have an excellent lawyer for President in the person of WILLIAM H. TAFT it would seem that the time has come for a little more mildness of expression in reference to judicial matters. Nothing is gained in the long run by exaggeration or by unjustly attributing unworthy motives to public officials whether executive, administrative or judicial. The appellate courts themselves are not altogether free from liability to criticism in this respect. Occasionally, although not very often, they use language in reversing judgments which is unnecessarily severe and would be far more effective if it were toned down and some of the adjectives were eliminated. Some persons think that it would have been better if Judge GROSSCUP had dealt more midlly with the decision of Judge LANDIS, but however that may be the language of the Attorney-General on this application for a rehearing in the Standard Oil case is evidence of a remarkable and most lamentable change in the attitude of the bar toward the courts.

No set of facts ought to be possible which renders it just or proper for counsel to address such language to a court. If the facts do warrant it then the court as now constituted ought to cease to exist.

## Omissions in the Platform.

A careful survey of one collection of comments upon Mr. BRYAN's speech of acceptance at Lincoln-say of the utterances of twenty newspapers, North South, East and West, and Republican and Democratic both-suggests some very uplifting thoughts.

One finds, for instance, that the Boston Post declares "It rings true," whereas the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle vehemently asserts that, "It doesn't ring true." That was to have been expected, however, and need occasion no emotion of any kind. That's part of the game, like Colonel WETMORE'S assurances to

BRYAN in his address says nothing to arouse antagonism, voices no new demands, and in no way alters the popular conception of him"-that, "while still a reformer, a propagandist at heart, he is a less rampant one than the public became familiar with eight and twelve years ago." There are persons who might say that he has "voiced" no new demands because in his past utterances he has covered the whole ground and that he has in no way altered the popular conception of him since he has in no way retracted or disavowed any of the "principles," free silver, Government ownership, initiative and referendum, &c., &c., &c., which constitute the background of his present attitude and cast

their shadow over his campaign. This brings us neatly around to the real burden of the chorus, the acclamation of certain Southern newspapers in regard to BRYAN's declaration that the Democratic candidate is bound as much by the platform's silences as by its printed text. Upon this they are ecstatically agreed. The South is now relieved of all its apprehensions regarding 16 to 1 silver, the emasculation of the Supreme Court, Government ownership, the race question and all the rest of the above mentioned issues. The Augusta Chronicle says: "This means, if it means anything, that in this campaign Mr. BRYAN stands only for those things which are set forth in his party's platform, and in this opinion the Norfolk Landmark, the Houston Post and other estimable Southern organs impetuously coincide. It is quite true that "in this campaign" Mr. BRYAN puts behind him all the old abominations and ambles, sweetly as you please, in his nice new Roosevelt harness. A more tractable aspirant we have seldom seen.

What, however, did he mean by the omissions which bind the candidate as much as do the explicit definitions, unless he meant that the moment he ceased to be a nominee and became a President the old rejected and suppressed issues would be taken out of his abundant property room and put into active and aggressive commission? And what will our good Southern friends, representing great commercial cities such as Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, Galveston and New Orleans, think of the melodramatic transformation when it is paraded before their once confiding eyes?

The Democratic organs of the North are mostly irresponsible, but it seems to us that the Southern newspapers will be wise to ponder Mr. BRYAN and his easygoing attitude toward the injunctions that were passed over.

Not an Inspiring Declaration. According to a Hot Springs despatch printed by the Tribune, "Mr. TAFT's advisers believe" that his promise to call a special session of the Sixty-first Congress to revise the tariff immediately after his inauguration, should he be elected, "will greatly dishearten the Bryanites, for their chief stock in trade is the tariff." Their chief stock in trade is not the tariff. If it were, and Mr. BRYAN should continue to discuss the tariff with the moderation and the cogency of argument that distinguished his Des Moines speech, the Republicans might be disheartened. Mr. BRYAN has too many strings to his bow, and some of the wild tunes he plays will disgust auditors to whom his sober tariff music welcome enougn

A called session of Congress to revise the tariff on the principle of guaranteeing "a reasonable profit" to manufacturers! Is that a proposition that is going to wake to ecstasy the now languid voters? Socialism for socialism, the Government guarantee of national bank deposits is as skim milk to raw arrack in comparison with a Government guarantee of the profits of protected industries. Fortunately Mr. TAFT has many titles to public confidence and he is not dependent for his strength upon the impudent and preposterous Republican tariff "plank."

Would Reformed Turkey Mean Change in the Caliphate?

In attempting to forecast the outcome of the reform movement in Turkey it is important to bear in mind that a reaction might gain support at any time from orthodox Mohammedans if it were backed by the spiritual prestige of ABDUL HAMID, who as Sultan is temporal ruler of the Ottoman Empire, but who as titular Caliph is in the eyes of almost all Sunnite Moslems the Vicegerent of God on earth. It may become, therefore, at any hour a matter of vital moment to Turkish reformers to deprive the Ottoman sovereign of his claim to the exercise of supreme spiritual authority. The task will not seem difficult to those who are familiar with the circumstances under which the caliphate is alleged to have passed to the House of Osman.

The Shiites, the major part of whom are subjects of the Shah of Persia, hold that there has never been a genuine Caliph since the assassination of the sons of ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of MOHAMMED. The Sunnites hold, on the contrary, that the caliphate is vested in the family of MOHAMMED and the tribe of Koreish; but that within the limits of that family and that tribe the office is not hereditary but elective. In conformity with this theory the caliphate passed from the Ommiads in A. D. 750 to the Abbassids, and when the latter dynasty was overthrown in 1258 by the Tartars some of the family sought a refuge in Egypt. When the last titular Abbassid Caliph, MUTAWAKKAL III., died at Cairo in 1538 he is alleged—the allegation is disputed-to have bequeathed the sacred office to the Ottoman Sultan SELIM I., who had conquered the Nile

country about twenty years before. Now according to all Sunnite theologians MUTAWAKKAL had no right to transmit by will the caliphate to any one possessing no hereditary claim on the score of descent from the family of Mo-HAMMED and the tribe of KOREISH. SELIM I. possessed no such claim. Neither can any de jure claim be pleaded in favor of the Ottoman Sultans on the ground the Peerless One and Senator JONATHAN that they possess certain sacred relies, BOURNE'S pussionate promises to TAFT- to wit, the cloak of MOHAMMED and the all the more passionate because of their | sword of OMAR, the authenticity of which very recent inspiration. But the Cleve- is doubtful. The utmost that can be land P.c., Dealer departs from these much said for the pretension of the Ottoman

beaten tracks and tells us that "Mr. | Sultans to the caliphate is that they are de facto guardians of the holy places, Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem. That is no warranty at all in the eyes of the Arabs; and to the Wahabis, who inhabit the interior of the Arabian peninsula, the assumption of spiritual authority by the Ottoman rulers is nothing short of blasphemous.

But where, it may be asked, if the Ottoman Sultans are to be deprived of the caliphal dignity, could a candidate for the caliphate be found who would satisfy the conditions prescribed by Sunnite Mohammedans? As a matter of fact there is more than one Arab living in the Ottoman Empire who can prove his descent from the tribe of Koreish and from the family of MOHAMMED and who can meet the other exactions of orthodox theologians, which are that he must have reached manhood, be of sound body and mind, a freeman, learned in Islamic law, of just judgment and good counsel. Mr. GEORGE BIRDWOOD, who speaks as an expert on Mohammedan subjects, has lately vouched in the London Times for the existence of such persons, but has refrained from naming them, recalling the fact that the true claimant of the caliphate mentioned by him some thirty years ago quickly thereafter lost his life.

It is not necessary that the caliphal authority and the temporal sovereignty should coexist in the same person. For centuries, during which they exercised spiritual supremacy over Sunnite Mohammedans, the Abbassid Caliphs retained no temporal power. There is, then, no historical reason why the Turkish reformers should not, as a matter of precaution, divorce the caliphate from the temporal sovereignty of the House of Othman.

The Raisers of the Wind.

The Hon. FRANK HARRIS HITCHCOCK'S ommittee of nine, called "advisory" but really of ways and means to raise the wind, is an interesting combination of the old and the new. The Hon. Pow-ELL CLAYTON and the Hon. CORNELIUS NEWTON BLISS may look back with longing upon the order of things when corporations could be bled by request and there was no infamous law against their response to the "touch" political. The Hon. WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL has had a capacious experience. The Hon. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE is a counsellor in either politics or business whose sagacity, calm judgment and genius for doing much and saying nothing make him invaluable to the national Republican party as he long has been to the Republicans of Massachusetts. Mr. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND is of brilliant distinction in his profession and in affairs and has a very wide and important circle of friends in many States. The Hon. FRANKLIN MURPHY is an able politician of the older school, a business man of eminence and acquainted, presumably, with the now difficult art of inducing the protected manufacturers to keep the Democratic wolf and "Free Trade" from the door. Mr. RICHARD BALLINGER is described as "one of Washington's richest men." Mr. Vorys, who has had greatness thrust upon him in the last year or so, and Mr. CHARLES P. TAFT will collect for Ohio

An able committee, and with a hard job before it. On both the Republican and the Democratic sides subscriptions have to be yanked like a tooth out of a BLISS, for example, should write to some New York "plutocrat" to hand in his obol. What if the "plutocrat" should say: "Mr. ROOSEVELT has cost me so and so in the last two years. I think I've paid about enough on account of the Republican party. Try somebody

Will Colonel Ham Bee Come East? Mr. BRYAN will be here next month, but we pine for the sound of a sweeter and a fresher voice. Colonel HAM BEE, the Attic BEE of Ardmore, the Wagner of the West, for him we wait. Governor HASKELL of Oklahoma has written at midnight by the light of a dark lantern a sinister poem which he makes all the State officers and all visitors howl with him. He howls it while he, as treasurer of the Democratic national committee, is writing begging letters. He has sent & copy of it to Mr. BRYAN, who hums it to the responsive jackass. All Oklahoma is one throat for that ditty. Every voter is to have a copy. Stanza the first:

Beware of the trusts, that our burdens would Are they generous and true, can their motive

be fair? We have known them for years, grown hoary with

Corrupting our servants, regardless of crime. What is there in that? Put by its side the initial stanza of "An Answer to Governor CHARLES N. HASKELL'S Poetry, by Mr. CHARLES G. DOBBS of this town: "Of the trusts there are many, both good and the

Our Republican President has made the good glad; The bad he has punished and made them behave, And taken the shackles off many a slave."

Dobbs for our money; and he should dedicate these fruits of his muse to the maker of the good glad. But wait till you hear BEE, Colonel HAM P. BEE, greatest composer in Oklahoma, the sing HASKELL'S lines. Colonel HAM P. BEE has sung the bird off the bough, the fish out of the water, the water out of a stone and the mortgage off the farm. Fly eastward, Honey BEE, and sing and sting.

LONDON. August 22.—Europe is waiting with ill concealed impatience to see the trouncing of Castro by the Dutch.—From the cable news of yesterday. So, also, is Mr. CASTRO of Venezuela.

Consul Morgan writes from Amsterdam that on any fine day this summer thousands of bicyclists may be seen wheeling between that city and the neighboring seaside resorts. Holland, in fact, with its flat surface and good roads, seems to have adopted the bicycle as a permanent convenience both for pleasure and business. There are to-day in Holland proportionally as many wheelmen as there were in this country in the banner years of 1895 and 1896.

Signs are not wanting that a useful career is still before the bicycle in this country. The production this year is said to be larger than for years past and the wheel is still popular in many parts of the West. The rapid extension of good roads is tending to increase the number of bicycles, a fact that is noticuable this summer in the Catakilla,

where the new road law has had a remarkable effect upon highway improvement Many atrocious roads of two years ago have been transformed into excellent highways, to the joy of all who use them, from teamsters to automobilists. Not a few hills where too venturesome wheelmen used to pick their way among the rocks at the peril of their bones are now safe places for coasting and the best motor cycles have no trouble

in climbing them. The popular verdict in the long run is likely to be that, given good roads, the bloycle is a good thing, particularly in the rural districts, if taken in moderation.

Mr. FORAKER got to work in Sandusky last week. He has always been a first class fighting man, and the many Ohlo citizens who are looking for his job may be treated to considerable active exercise before he is through.

PRODIGAL SONS.

Spendthrift British Bankrupts of the "Upper Middle Class."

From the London Evening Standard A report like that of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy is astonishing enough to us of this age and generation. In mid-Victorian times it would

have been hardly comprehensible.

Those failures of 1907 which were due to persons. extravagance are stated to be noteworthy for the rapidity with which the deptors succeeded in dissipating substantial inheritances. Several instances are given. In one case a debtor with an income of 27,000 was found to have spent about £25,000 a year. In another case the debtor, on reaching the age of 25, shortly before his bankruptcy, became entitled to property estimated as £447,000, but on this at the date of the receiving order he had created harges exceeding £430,000.

In a third case the debtor, when he was 24, became entitled to an income of more than £48,000 "Within a comparatively abort time he was charg-ing his life estate and effecting policies as security for loans until in eighteen years he owed £459,000 thus secured, while his uns thus secured, while his unsecured debts amounted upward of £46,000. The latter were subsequently said and a suitable allowance provided for the debtor, but his expenses again greatly exceeded his income, and at the date of the receiving order ne owed £22,000 unsecured."

The men who came these heavy "croppers appear to have belonged to the station of life to appear to have belonged to the station of fire to which the general run of Anthony Trollope's characters may be assigned. For lack of a better definition we call it the upper middle class. Now Trollope's novels may be confidently accepted, by those of us who do not remember early and mid-Victorian times, as faithful representations of habits, wave of the and modes of scolal thought. habits, ways of life and mode of social thought. Trollope knew the sort of income which members of the upper middle class considered convenient for marrying, bringing up a family (which was often large) and generally enjoying their existence

We find him mentioning £2,000 as a good standby wealthy man and another character a most desirable hetress. Well, even in these days no sensible man or woman despises £5,000 or even £2,000. Many very sensible men and women would be delighted to yers sensible men and women would be designed to get as much. But they would not dream of regard-ing such an income as wealth in the considerable degree. To be thought more than comfortably off in that part of the modern world which approximates to Trollope's world one must begin to coun

mates to Trollope's world one must begin to count one's income in tens of thousands.

What would the sodiety Trollope depicted have said of a man who found £48,000 a year hopelessly insufficient to pay his way? We fancy they would have been shocked to hear of the smaller of the Inspector-General's reveixions—of the income of £7,000, the annual expenditure of £25,000. The modern observer is not shocked. He may, as we have said, be sufficiently surprised at the lamentable inability to cut the coat according to the cloth when the cloth has so generous dimensions, but he is not likely to make the mistake of supposing that £45,000 is enough, in certain corners of the fashionable world, to relieve the owner from all pseuhlary care.

orld, to relieve the owner from all pecuniary care. We have not had an opportunity of examining the more intimately personal details of the cases quoted by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. It is tated, however, that these fortunes were inherited and we may fairly conclude that the inheritor with work of any kind-that they lived

Remains of the "Welf of Badenoch" Found

From the Pall Mell Gasette.

The restoration of Dunkeld Cathedral is at present being actively proceeded with, and while some workmen were excavating beneath the old floor they nearthed certain remains, which are believed after uncarring certain remains, which are believed arter investigation to be those of filshop Sinciair, one of those who assisted in the building of the cathedral and of the notorious Alexander, Earl of Buchan whose ferocity won for him the significant title of "the Wolf of Badenoch." A memorial marks the spot where the "Wolf" was buried, and it has often been a subject of remark by visitors that a man who plundered churches and in various ways showed his hatred of the clergy should have been laid to rest side by side with Bishops and other high eccle

Alexander, Earl of Buchan, was a younger son o Robert II. of Scotland. During the closing years of the latter's reign the chief powers in the State were delegated to his sons, the Earls of Fife and Buchan and after the accession of Robert III.—an amiable but weak Prince—this unfortunate delegation was allowed to be continued. The Earl of Buchan ruled over the northern part of Scotland with an authority little less than regal. He has been described as scarcety better than a savage—crue, feroclous and releasions. Among his exploits was the destruction of the magnificent cathedral. of Eigin. He carried off the chalices and vest ments, polluted the shrines with blood and finally set fire to the noble edifice, the houses of the canon and the town itself. He also laid waste a large

The remains at Dunkeld Cathedral are remarkably well preserved, and the building shape of the jaw-bones is in keeping with the descriptions and the character of the "Wolf of Badenoch," who died about 1362. The Marquis of Tullibardine, who is taking a keen interest in the restoration, inspected the remains, and after referring to old charter dealing with the period referred to was convithat they were those of the redoubtable "Wolf."

The Deed of a Mother.

From the Los Angeles Times.

With a mother's disregard of danger when her offspring is in perli, at the risk of her own life, Mrs. J. B. Stephenson of Fulton, Mo., a frail little woman, lowered herself into an eighteen foot well, saved her two year-old-child from drowning and climbed her two year-old-child from the world in th top, holding the child in her teeth by its

The babe was playing near the well top, which ad been left open, and stepped off backward. Mrs stephenson heard the child's ery and turned in ime to see it fall.

Rushing to the well the mother grasped the reand without a moment's hesitation shot to the

The father of the child was not at home, no here any male neighbors near by. Fearing that she would be selsed by cramps if she remained in the cold water, Mrs. Stephenson in desperation fastened her teeth into the baby's

ock and climbed the jagged wall of the well with the aid of the rope. Potted Talk.

oed his trusty phonograph and talked with From early in the morning until 10 o'clock at night

canned forthwith together with false alarms; At length, exhausted with his toll, he cleared his getting out some malling tubes some names thereon he wrote;

Were covered o'er with tiny dots of potted howling thus:

131111111111111

eczy skit on statesmanship and

Would rule we spoke: 'the best canned thus

a printed page:

ing sage

1111111111111111

they would like to vote for Hughes and Taft, but that Taft without Hughes does not 111111111111111 interest them. The loaded cylinders arrived, with the implied re

"I hear talk of Jim Wadsworth," said another Republican. "Let me tell you this Jim is all right, but if he runs this year he And so it whirled behind the horn, and much adwill be the worst beaten man that ever ran for Governor. The people in this neck of Plain talk on things financial that he knew no whit the woods are for Hughes."

At this time it may be worth while to in-He'd learned more different teachings than The dicate that there is gradually coming into the political discussion a now note, a note of utter weariness and disgust at the present And when at length we realized that this loud bark-Republican party leadership. One old time Broome county Republican voiced it thus:

"I was very fond of Senator Platt. The old man did many favors for me and I was deeply grieved at the misfortunes of his old age. But tell me, with all his years and infirmities, would be not to-day make a

I think so.

BOSSES.

second term, firmly convinced that there

Now with an absence of any stimulated

Hughes save a few of the sportingelement.

Here is no talk about class dislike, there is

in his company. In sum, there is here in

The inevitable conclusion one must draw

is that a large percentage of the alleged

anti-Hughes sentiment is manufactured-

\*Governor Hughes vetoed the Coney Island five cent fare bill; therefore in New

York the Republicans ought to be against

politicians say this with conviction.

him; therefore they are." The Buffalo

"The Governor refused to appoint a rail-

exist before. But just as soon as you get

not "accelerating" then all this sort of

their Hughes quite as well as the farmers.

About the only real hostility left is that of

the racing men and their friends, and you

find Democrats indorsing where Republi-

Once there has been clearly set forth the

ersonality is concerned, is not popular, is

tue rather than any more genial qualities.

then the alleged anti-Hughes emotion

breaks down. The Governor is indorsed

who admire him least as a private citizen.

bitterness, stimulating dislike, the anti-

In Broome and Genesee counties, when

In a word, take away the machine politician

all serious in the anti-Hughes sentiment

hence there is no escape from the conclu-

sion that this sentiment is machine made

After all, one never gets very far away

from the national phase of the Hugher

problem in the up-State regions. Broome

ounty, moreover, is no exception. The

first comment THE SUN'S correspondent

heard was a case in point. One of the most

prominent of the local Republicans, who had just returned from a 125 mile drive

"The people I met are all for Hughes-

"Why do you say the national ticket?" I

"I'll tell you why," was the prompt re-

sponse. "The overwhelming sentiment here

is for Hughes. Now the men who are

supposed to be the spokesmen of the Presi-

Barnes—are going around talking against

Hughes. So the people hold Roosevelt

and Taft responsible, because they know

a word from either would stop it. To

nominate Hughes will not injure the na-

ional ticket, but to turn him down will

be to insure disaster. There is no mistake

The second man who discussed the po-

"I voted for Fremont," said he proudly.

Now I tell you Governor Hughes repre-

ents to the people the man who is stand-

ing for them against the politician; that is

the way he is looked upon all over the

country. Of course the politicians are

against him, but isn't it a shameful thing

of two such men as Woodruff and Odell?

Odell is big enough-it is other things that

he lacks-but Tim is just too small for any

thing. I tell you to turn Hughes down, for

these politicians to turn him down, will

have a bad effect all over the country.

It can't help but injure the Republican

party. Everywhere Hughes is known as

the man who is standing for honesty against

Here, after all, one might stop. The

opinions just quoted are an epitome of the

up-S tate situation just as they are perfectly

heard here in Binghamton. On all sides i

is the view of experienced and unprejudiced

Republicans that the rejection of Hughes

will menace the Republican national ticket

No less significant is the view that Hugher

is the honest man standing against the

bosses. These two views supply the real

powder in the political magazine and they

are to be met at every turn and in every

There is a third expression of opinion

made to THE SUN'S correspondent which

is significant. It was made by a thorough

going organization Republican. He said:

quite a few independent Democrats with-

out any solicitation on my part. They tell

me, these independent Democrate, that

"I am getting letters and opinions from

locality, rural and urban alike.

representative of many other com

the politicians as no one else does.

see the Republican party in the hands

litical situation was an old line Republican

who has enjoyed many party honors.

ent and Mr. Taft-Woodruff, Fassett and

insistently, unanimously for him. The only

Broome, Cortland and Chenango

in the main.

through

ticket out here."

about that."

counties, had this to say:

Hughes sentiment nears the minimum.

noted in Genesee.

s in fact machine made.

is no other way out of the situation.

All over the State of New York there is a daily increasing number of Republi-BINGHAMTON, August 21 .- To any one cans who are sick at heart and sick at their interested in analyzing the various phases stomachs at the fashion in which their of the Hughes emotion there is much illumiparty is being conducted. They are not nation in this city and county—illumination necessarily Hughes men; they are estranged which may be interesting even after the for reasons of management quite as much renomination of the Governor begins to as morals. To them the present tendency eem assured. Here is a Hughes city and of affairs means inevitable party disaster county as thoroughly committed to the and ruin.

Governor as Monroe and vastly more rec-The more Barnes storms, the more Fasonciled. Here are Republican and indesett fulminates, the more Woodruff flutters, dependent newspapers insisting that he be the more general and pronounced becomes named. Here are the local politicians at the protest. east passive and in public favorable to the

"You couldn't run hell on such a basis," said one indignant veteran, and this opinion in milder and in more forcible language

is to be heard all over the State. hostility to the Governor, in default of It is a curious but unmistakable fact Republican bosses or their newspapers atthat there are two dominant yet contratacking Hughes, there is in Binghamton a dictory emotions in the Republican field practical unanimity. Every one is for to-day. One is a fervent and passionate desire to be delivered from the present plague of petty satraps, bosslets and bossprecious little debate over the Governor's kins, who are not either collectively or personality-always conceding that a maindividually even "near" bosses in the ority of the electorate would rather vote old sense. The other is the equal burning for him than spend an evening at the club desire for a leader who might even be a boss if he only possessed at least a modicum Broome the same general course of opinion of brains.

HUGHES.

Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes Kicks More Against the Pricks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: have disposed in a way so polite and con-vincing of the inquiry which I raised regarding "orders" from big bosses that Hughes must" he nominated that I venture now to ask if you will furnish an old reader of your paper ith some further guidance.

oad man on the Public Service Commission; What I would really like to know to-day is therefore the railroad men ought to be this: Upon what food does Mr. Hitchcock hostile to him; therefore they are." This feed that he is able to take sudden cognizance of all the intricate byways and of the s the dictum of the Albany politician. Perhaps this sort of talk does make some vastly dangerous whirlpools of politics in this Commonwealth? anti-Hughes sentiment where it did not

I seem to recall that some years ago an eminent and distinguished Democrat was into a community where the politicians are asked to explain something going on politically n the Empire State, and he replied: "I have thing vanishes, then the railroad men like en forty years in politics, but I never seek o understand the politics of New York. I find it safer not to meddle in the affairs of that section. It takes a mighty bright man, constantly in touch with local affairs, to b ble to diagnose conditions in New York." The man who spoke thus was Thomas F.

fact that Hughes the man, so far as his own Are the young men of this age so superio n their quality of prescience? You, Mr. Editor, have hammered at us regarded as a personification of frozen virfor six weeks that this year we should have no boss made candidate for Governor. If I you how can I vote for Hughes if he

ecomes the candidate of great big bosses? most strongly as a public official by those If the question that I ventured to submit the other day was really "senseless," as you Wherever the machine politician is not in have remarked, was that not enough, withou the field fomenting class hatred, stirring up you giving up your leading editorial article to the impossible task of seeking to demon-strate that "orders" from Woodruff, Ward, Hendricks and Fassett are in bad taste, bu that "orders" from Sagamore Hill and Mr. the bose is inactive, there is mighty little Hitchcock shall be swallowed by the inaggressive hostility to the Governor and an dependent voter?

overwhelming sentiment for him. In Chemay have been in error in an epithet. mung and Albany, where Fassett and If Mr. Hughes is railed at as the "Baptist Pope" he is himself to blame for interject-ing into debate in New York the fanaticism Barnes are active, there is noise if not volume to the opposition to the Governor. which is his sole and only asset.

For months THE SUN has been rebuking and his mouthings and there is nothing at Roosevelt. How can those who believe what you say accept dictation in the Hughes phantasmagoria from the hill at Sagamore? Are the contrary, vote in a body against Hugher and bury him by 100,000? I thought the Republican convention called

to convene in September was to be untrammelled. Why should it not be so? But of all things, if "orders" must be taken shall they be what THE SUN has taught us to regard as of the most objectionable description and in favor of a bigot?
THURLOW WEED BARNES.

NEW YORK, August 22. If Mr. Barnes really understands the en-

husiasm and joy with which his big bosses "make" Hughes their candidate he has man I met opposed to him was a barber. already the answer to his question as to travelled through are for Hughes, and ernor Hughes. It is the people, not Oyster if he is turned down we shall not be able to Bay. old up the State ticket or the national

Wants a Few Million Votes for the Drys. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: If entlemen think they will cast their ballots or the Republican and Democratic parties and then trust to some influence mightler people at the polls to resist or reverse such indorsement it is a delusion. If they desire to check and reverse the flood of socialist they ought to organize to support the Prohibition party and throw a few million votes and the majority of a few States to the Prothition ticket.

If a cat with forty-six heads and forty-six tails were held upside down by her forty-six pairs of feet and dropped with expectation of failing in confusion on her back er landing right side up could not fill her heart with more glad surprise than would set the whole American people in admiration of themselves and thankfulness to Providence and destiny if the election of the next President should be thrown into the House.

JAMES YEARSLEY. PRILADELPHIA, August 22.

The Cocktail Cherry Story-New Version,

From the London Daty Mag.

Sin—It was doubtless Mr. Raymond Blathwayt's fault that he got ice water instead of hot water in his New York hotel, as he tells us in the Daty Mag.

An English friend stopping at a New York hote told me the same pathetic story. Arriving, he wanted hot water and pressed the electric button once. Up popped a small darky "buttons" and deposited a silver pitcher of ice water on the mantel. My friend, not knowing this had anything to do with his ring, pressed the button again and another buttons, blacker than the preceding one, sprang into his doorway and deposited a second pitcher of the same cooling beverage on the marble mantel. A third, fourth, fifth and sixth ring brought that number of additional pitchers of water for the mantel. Then in despair he could not get a housemaid, and he was told that one ring always meant ice water and to ring three times sharply brought the housemaid. "[Hot water, please!" said the now exasperated

Shure, b'ilin' hot it is, day an' noight!" replied Bridget O'Flannagan, who may one day be Mayores of New York, whereupon she turned t in the corner basin of the room, and let the steam-ing water bubble forth, for the Englishman had noticed there was bot and cold running MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

Melons of Jersey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the commission to inquire into farming gets to work

hope it will begin with muskmelons. Why can't or fifteen, even ten years ago New Jersey melons were fine flavored and delectable. Now they taste of turnips, potatoes, sawdust. Why? I do not care two cents who is elected President, but I should like to be able to raise some pre ELIZABETH, N. J., August 21.

Hope for Hawatt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Hawali must be a State. Did you see how the Kanaka cowboys roped those steers? Will there be an extra session or will the President wait till December! NEW YORK, August 22.

Sir Isaac's Discovery. Newton announced the law of gravity.
"There is generally a woman at the bottom,"

Herewith all halled him as a philosopher.

Some day the ocean's tide may cease to flow. Some day the force of gravity be spent, me day the north pole may stalk down Park row. Some day we may see Bryan Presi

THE HONEST MAN AGAINST THE | better leader than Barnes or Woodruff? | DEMARCATION OF THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

> It is about five years since the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in London happily settled the dispute between England and this country. There was no misunderstanding with regard to 600 miles of the boundary between Canada and Alaska, which had been defined as extending from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean on the 141st meridian of west longitude from Greenwich. The contention related to the rregular boundary, also about 600 miles ong, from Mount St. Elias southeasterly to and through the Portland Canal, delimiting the narrow coast strip of southeastern Alaska.

In the spring of 1904, a few months after the decision of the London tribunal. Mr. O. H. Tittmann, representing the United States, and Mr. W. F. King, on behalf of the British Government, began the delimitation of that part of the boundary which had been in dispute. The difficult work, it is expected, will be completed this season. The commissioners have fixed trigonometrically all the peaks indicated by the tribunal excepting two near Mount St. Elias, those in the region between Whiting River and Devil's Thumb, and some of the peaks south of the Unuk River. The turning points of the water boundary in Portland Canal are also to be fixed this season by reference to points on shore.

The work has been slow and arduous on account of the nature of the country and the inadequacy of our topographical knowledge of large parts of it. On the whole the boundary line lies amid perpetual snow and ice except where it drops abruptly to the valleys only to rise again into the snow Mr. Tittmann said in his recent address

before the American Philosophical Society that it had been the business of the commissioners to identify and establish the geographical position of the peaks which the tribunal had marked as the mountains contemplated by the Treaty of 1825; also to mark by visible monuments, wherever possible, the turning points of the line and to define and describe the line between the points selected by the tribunal. In the course of this work it was necessary to make a complete survey through 120 miles of country which was practically unknown and to select mountain peaks within certain prescribed limits to define the boundary. The passes, valleys and river crossings with a few exceptions, have now been

monumented on the boundary line. The boundary crosses the summit Mount St. Elias and other high peaks of the St. Elias Alps and the Fairweather Range When the work is completed all the boundary peaks will be connected by a continuous triangulation, and the intervening stretches will be so monumented that there will be no opportunity for disputes to arise such as occasioned by the discovery of gold on the frontier between Washington, Montana and Canada. This work has naturally been one of the most difficult pieces of boundary delimitation ever undertaken.

Foreigners' Behavior in China.

From Chinese Public Opinion.

The whole of foreign relations with China has characterized by a certain character of sun many travellers who from time to time journs intry. The dipl on with our governing offic up very definite and explicit regulations to gov-ern this matter, and only in accordance with these regulations should foreigners be allowed to travel n the interior of China.

eigner shall travel beyond a thirty mile radius of any treaty port without securing a passpor from the Chinese district authorities through hi Consul. Some years ago this regulation used to be pretty generally observed, but of late years it has been almost totally disregarded. The Japanese are the worst offenders in this respect, for they seem to think that they have the right to travel

ever they please. cigners finding that they are not bett ered by the officials in the interior do sometimes travel for three or four years on as obsolete passport. This does not matter very much so long as all goes well, but it is hardly fair expect China to protect these foreigners who of their presence in the country should trouble

passport is for the pro tion of the foreigner t whom it is issued. The fee charged is insignificant and can be no deterrent to its acquirem holding of a passport entitles the traveller to as-sistance at all times from the Government's ser-vants and its absence renders the traveller liable

A movement is at last on foot to look into this matter of passports, and it is to be hoped that the

with sorrow be escorted to their nearest consulates.

The Tide Did the Right Thing.

Fernandina correspondence Florida Times-Union.
The beach was very pretty on Tuesday night, with its scores of girls and young men, middle aged and elderly people, children galore and bables innumerable, who one and all seemed to be basking joyously beneath the rays of a full moon while listening to the strains of music from a very good band and watching those among the first named who participated in the dancing which took place was a regularly arranged dance among the young society people and matrons, which necessitated a busy interchange of cards during the process of arranging the two steps and waitzes in regular order. The skaters had the floor until 9 o'clock, then gave way to the dancers. The scene was really very beautiful. The moon was exactly right for the occasion and the water was a silver, rippling sheen. Among the cottagers, lower down

the beach, there was some bathing, for the tide also marshalled itself into obedience to the general regulation and was doing the right thing t time. One by one the sleepy bables dropped off and were tumbled into the electric cars returning home ward, carrying those among the mothers and nurses who had gone out during the early afternoon hours and taken their suppers by the sad sea waves.

The field was left for the very young and the very old, who are supposed to have no specia

cares. Dancing was kept up till a late hour.

There have been other nights, no doubt, but
Tuesday night was one of the most beautiful and njoyable which have marked the beach season since its opening. Fishing on Election Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The let'

signed "B" in to-day's Sun is not as elever as the writer of it intended it to be. He talks of going fishing on election day as though he does tend to vote. If he didn't have the right to vo and neglected voting an election could not be held. No man should distranchise himself. "B's" lette

is not witty or wise. He should select a cand date and vote. We cannot have representati government if we do not vote. Does "B" think NEW YORK, August 22.

Bubbles in the East. From the Boston Herald.

A new slang phrase has been coined in New-ort. It is "bubble." "I had a trifle of a bubble

on last night" may signify anything from a dinner to a bout of cards. But whatever the meaning it rhymes with trouble. Who was it who said other day that slang. like shellfish. fresh to be tolerated or have reached the authentic taste of Chinese buried egg? Well, "bubble" Why He Was Friday.

Robinson Crusoe named his man Friday.
"I wanted a weekend party," he explained. Herewith joy reigned unconfined.

Sad Case. Stella-Did she charge desertion? Bella-Yes, he refused to live in the